

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

DOUGLAS BENSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

KITTITAS COUNTY,
COMMISSIONER BRETT
WACHSMITH, COMMISSIONER
LAURA OSIADACZ,
COMMISSIONER CORY WRIGHT,
PROSECUTOR GREGORY
ZEMPEL, SHERIFF CLAYTON
MYERS, and TREASURER AMY
CZISKE,

Defendants.

NO. 1:23-CV-3149-TOR

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTIONS FOR TEMPORARY
RESTRANING ORDER, ETC.

BEFORE THE COURT are Plaintiff's Emergency Motion for Expedited

Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 2); Motion for Temporary Restraining Order

(ECF No. 7); Motion to Strike Appearance of Counsel and Default Judgment (ECF

No. 8); and Notice to Immediately Expedite Temporary Restraining Order (ECF

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTIONS FOR TEMPORARY
RESTRANING ORDER, ETC. ~ 1

1 No. 10). These matters were submitted for consideration without oral argument.
2 The Court has reviewed the record and files herein and is fully informed. For the
3 reasons discussed below, the motions are **DENIED**.

4 **BACKGROUND**

5 Plaintiff Douglas Benson is a party in an ongoing code enforcement action
6 in Kittitas County Superior Court. With this federal lawsuit, he seeks to enjoin a
7 warrant of abatement issued by the state court on September 1, 2023. State court
8 litigation about the warrant of abatement is ongoing. Mr. Benson also seeks
9 damages against the County and six elected officials pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

10 Defendants have filed a motion to dismiss pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P.
11 12(b)(6) or, in the alternative, abstain pursuant to *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37,
12 44-45 (1971). ECF No. 6. The motion is set for hearing without oral argument on
13 December 15, 2023.

14 **DISCUSSION**

15 **I. Temporary Restraining Order / Injunction**

16 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65, a district court may grant a
17 TRO in order to prevent “immediate and irreparable injury.” Fed. R. Civ. P.
18 65(b)(1)(A). The analysis for granting a TRO is “substantially identical” to that
19 for a preliminary injunction. *Stuhlbarg Int’l Sales Co., Inc. v. John D. Brush &*
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1 *Co.*, 240 F.3d 832, 839 n.7 (9th Cir. 2001). It “is an extraordinary remedy never
2 awarded as of right.” *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008).

3 To obtain this relief, a plaintiff must demonstrate: (1) a likelihood of success
4 on the merits; (2) a likelihood of irreparable injury in the absence of preliminary
5 relief; (3) that a balancing of the hardships weighs in plaintiff’s favor; and (4) that
6 a preliminary injunction will advance the public interest. *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20;
7 *M.R. v. Dreyfus*, 697 F.3d 706, 725 (9th Cir. 2012). Under the *Winter* test, a
8 plaintiff must satisfy each element for injunctive relief.

9 Alternatively, the Ninth Circuit also permits a “sliding scale” approach
10 under which an injunction may be issued if there are “serious questions going to
11 the merits” and “the balance of hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff’s favor,”
12 assuming the plaintiff also satisfies the two other *Winter* factors. *All. for the Wild
13 Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011) (“[A] stronger showing of
14 one element may offset a weaker showing of another.”). “[T]he district court ‘is
15 not bound to decide doubtful and difficult questions of law or disputed questions of
16 fact.’” *Int’l Molders’ and Allied Workers’ Local Union No. 164 v. Nelson*, 799
17 F.2d 547, 551 (9th Cir. 1986). In the same vein, the court’s factual findings and
18 legal conclusions are “not binding at trial on the merits.” *Univ. of Tex. v.
19 Camenisch*, 451 U.S. 390, 395 (1981). The moving party bears the burden of
20

1 persuasion and must make a clear showing of entitlement to relief. *Winter*, 555
2 U.S. at 22.

3 **A. Likelihood of Success on the Merits**

4 Plaintiff's main legal theory is that the defendants' conduct was unlawful
5 because Kittitas County has "no official county code." Plaintiff also alleges that
6 oaths of office and official seals completed by public officials and superior court
7 judges are invalid.

8 The Court can take judicial notice of duly enacted ordinances of Kittitas
9 County. Fed. R. Evid. § 201(b).

10 Plaintiff's allegation that County officers and state judges do not hold office
11 because of the manner in which they signed their oath of office is meritless.

12 Plaintiff has not shown that he will succeed on the merits of his claims.

13 **B. Irreparable Harm**

14 Plaintiff has not shown irreparable harm, especially considering that the
15 matter still is pending in the State courts. According to *Younger v. Harris*, 401
16 U.S. 37, 44-45 (1971), it appears this Court should abstain from this dispute while
17 it is being litigated in State court. Plaintiff has not shown that this Court should
18 interject itself into ongoing State litigation.

19 **C. Balance of Equities**

20 The equities tip sharply in favor of the County for many of the same reasons

1 that *Younger* abstention appears appropriate. A temporary restraining order would
2 preclude the County from enforcing its own ordinances and removing nuisance
3 conditions that may pose a health and safety risk to the public. Here, the balancing
4 of equities tips heavily in favor of the evidenced-backed decisions of the
5 government regarding public health and safety measures.

6 **D. Public Interest**

7 Because the State court has determined that nuisance conditions exist on
8 Plaintiff's property and has ordered they be abated, the public interest favors the
9 Defendants.

10 **II. Motion to Strike Appearance of Counsel and Default Judgment**

11 Plaintiff contends that counsel for the Defendants cannot represent them and
12 is committing fraud. Following that line of reasoning, Plaintiff seeks default
13 judgment against the Defendants.

14 Counsel for the Defendants is a licensed and fully qualified attorney in the
15 State of Washington. Counsel timely filed a Motion to Dismiss or Abstain and
16 therefore Defendants are not considered in default.

17 Plaintiff's Motion is denied.

18 **ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

19 1. Plaintiff's Emergency Motion for Expedited Preliminary Injunction (ECF
20 No. 2) is **DENIED**.

2. Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order (ECF No. 7) is

DENIED.

3. Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Appearance of Counsel and Default

Judgment (ECF No. 8) is **DENIED**.

4. Plaintiff's Notice to Immediately Expedite Temporary Restraining Order

(ECF No. 10) is DENIED.

The District Court Executive is directed to enter this Order and furnish

copies to the parties.

DATED October 30, 2023.



THOMAS O. RICE
United States District Judge